

THE DEMOCRAT.

CANTON, MISS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.]

"Nor is our Government to be maintained, or our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States, as much as possible, to themselves—in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence, not in its control, but in its protection, not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper orbit."—Jackson.

The Creed of this morning, published in notice, that Mr. Samuel Cane will exhibit an alligator in this place on Monday next, and then asks,—"Does it come as a delegate to the locofoco meeting?"

Don't be alarmed Mr. Cane. We can assure you that the democrats have no disposition whatever to trespass upon the peculiar rights of their whig brethren in making political goals, of any animal; though it is extremely probable that if they were, the alligator, or some other animal, would be as majestic as a filthy thieving cown, that lives, as the whig party of bankites and tariffists would live—by plundering the husbandman. No! we have no wish to argue the alligator for his watery waste, and in fact him, as the whigs did the cown, "the worshipful," the "Tu duce" of our party. We have too much respect for the intelligence of men—too much confidence in our principles and decidedly too full experience of the evil results of bestial humbuggery, to wish, in the least, to imitate the example of one whig brethren in this respect. With the alligator as our leader, we might expect to be "laid to the land" as completely as "that same old cown" has been laid in all parts of the country.

In other times, and in many parts of the world, the people worshipped animals and made gods of the sun, moon, &c. The Greeks had their Mars, who they mortal, they believed had gone above, where he presided over their battles, and gave victory to them. The Egyptians made a god of the ox, in honor of which they raised banners and sung songs; while the Jews sang to deum to the calf. So in various other parts of the world, and especially among the Esquimaux and the American Aborigines, the people have made gods of animals of the sun and moon, fire, &c., and what was reserved to modern Whiggery, to give to the cown an inglorious immortality. His image they stumped upon everything; he presided at all their leg cabins, where the wretched orator was eloquent with his praises, and the songsters

—"rehearsed

Hishonorin exalted verse."

What now is the cown and where is his glory?—leopard, now only remembered as the degradation of the age; as much so as the worship of the ox by the Egyptians, or the golden calf by the people of Judea. His name is now only a taunt, and a mikeshams to his worshippers, and the power which the whig acquired by their leader, has but brought upon them political adversity, and confusion.

SENATE'S COMMITTEES. WHO PROPOSES, WHO PRACTICES.—The country will remember how clamorous were the whig presses, and the whig orators, in and out of Congress, against Mr. Van Buren and Cal Johnson during the time that they respectively presided over the Senate, for alleged injustices done the whig party in the appointment of one sided committees Van Buren and Johnson, and the whole democratic party were cursed by the whigs, and generally very unjustly too, for appointing the great a proportion of democratic members of the two Houses, to be committee-men and chairmen of committees, whereby an unfair and unequal distribution of political power was made, and the minority deprived of the same opportunity and power of advancing their men and their principles, that the democrats secured to themselves.

Now the whig party hold the reins of power in the Senate through their president pro tem, Mr. Mangum. Things have changed, and what was wrong in us, is now corrected by the whigs. Their professions are, as in almost every thing else, we humbly think they, as a party, have forgotten. Look at the names of men appointed to the various Senatorial committees, Mr. Mangum, declares by and by the whigs, and consent of his party, that many are Democrats. Of the 25 members, at the 11th committee men of

the body, there will be found to be, if we mistake not, only 43 democratic committee-men, and only two chairmen of committees who are democrats—twenty four to two! On all the important committees, such as those of Foreign Relations, Commerce, Finance, Manufactures, Naval Affairs, Public Lands, Judiciary, &c., there is not a democratic chairman, nor is there more than one democrat upon any one of those above mentioned. Mr. Benton, the old soldier, is removed from the chair of the Military committee, where he has long served so faithfully and ably, to make room for a Kentucky special pleader—Mr. Crittenden. The great Hercules of the Senate, Mr. Calhoun, has no place on any committee. Mr. Linn and Mr. Tappan were made chairmen, the former of the committee on Agriculture, and the latter of the committee to audit and control contingent expenses—both of which are very important committees, but have very little to do with party or party measures. They are the only democrats who are chairmen, so far as our knowledge of the politics of the Senators extends, and we believe we know how they all rank themselves. Such is whig justice—such their professions—such their practice.

The Mississippi Creed has again changed hands. Mr. Sackelford announces in his paper of today that he has "procured the services" of J. M. Hartford, Esq. in the editorial department, and as to himself, he will, in future, attend to "other business."

In resigning his editorial life, Mr. S does not "die as those without hope." He throws his editorial mantle on a "sterling whig and bold writer," and leaves his whig brethren the consolation of knowing that, though "he may not again appear as editor of a public journal," yet, he will "ever be ready to lend a helping hand to the good cause;"—which, being interpreted, may perhaps mean that he, our friend S., would like to run for Congress, State Legislature, or some other office of honor and profit. "Forget me not," said the drowning lover as he threw to his mistress, up in the shore, the flower that yet bears that name.

"A Sterling Whig." What is it; does it mean one who is for, or one who is against a protective tariff; or does it mean one who goes for Clay, and does the bidding of party, right or wrong, like Pope's Frenchman to whom it was only necessary to "tell him to go to hell—to hell he goes," or is it one who loves principles more than men, and practices tomorrow, what he professes to-day. Unhappily, the late editorial career of Mr. S. begun and ended without any commitment—any definition of position on the tariff question, that ever met our eyes. His farewell address—his last will and testament; furnish us with no clue to his opinions, on this subject. How was this? Is he in a state of incubation, like some other of his political friends, who are laboring hard to hatch out a set of tariff doctrines here amidst the cotton bales of the South? Has he passed the Rubicon and gone over to the trifles, or does he remain in nubibus till he learns exactly the color of the flag he will have to fight under?

Mr. Hartford, the new editor, has an enviable reputation in this State as a writer; but able as he may be, he will find it difficult to induce the people of the South, to vote for "Harry the West"—the "Mill Boy of the Slashes," and quinquage naine gaudet. His principles do not suit them. He can scarcely plough a good political furrow in the land where hemp grows, and where they manufacture bagging, rope, &c. to be protected by Mr. Clay's favorite "American System;" and how is it expected that he can get along here in a soil which that "System" would fill with weeds and barrenness.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE BONDS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF NATCHES.—We learn from the published Philadelphia correspondence of the New York Courier and Enquirer, that on the 6th December Messrs. Lippincott and Richards, exposed to public sale, in Philadelphia, £225,000 sterling of the six percent. bonds of the Commercial Bank of Natchez, principal and interest payable in London, each to draw interest from 1st of March, 1842. The bonds were hypothecated by the U. S. Bank to Messrs. Morrison and Ogden of London, for money loaned that institution, and were purchased by Mr. Fisher, agent for the London house, at 40 cents on the dollar.

E. Percy Howe, at present the editor of the Dollar Democrat, and one of the most ready writers, and trust democrats of the State, proposes to publish a new paper at Oxford, Miss. to be called the "Independent Republican." It will advocate the claims of Mr. Calhoun to the Presidency.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.—Resolutions have been passed the Legislature of Georgia nominating Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency.

MISSISSIPPI UNION BANK.

The notes of this institution are again going down hill. They are not now worth more than from 15 to 18 cents in the dollar, and, in a week or so, we may expect to see them down as low as ever they were. With five millions of bonds and interest thereon to pay, with a heavy amount of outstanding liabilities in the shape of notes, much of which has been protested, and the bank thereby made liable to pay heavy interest thereon, and fifteen per cent. damages besides, it is a plain case that the institution is utterly insolvent.

The late rise which the notes of the bank took from being worth only from 10 to 12 cents to 18 to 20 per dollar, arose from the circumstance that a gentleman of our acquaintance, then in New Orleans, announced in one of the journals of that city, that Mr. Clifton, cashier of the bank, had arrived there with the proceeds of a very large amount of cotton, sold by the bank in Europe. Not a syllable of this, however, was true. The object of the writer of the announcement, was to hoax us folks a little, and laugh in his sleeve at our credulity, gullibility and softness. He succeeded pretty well.

The truth is the bank has not one dollar's worth of cotton in Europe; and if she had, who doubts but that the money changers and bond holders in Europe would be rather too smart to let it, or any of the proceeds of its sale, be brought off here, so long as certain famous Union bank bonds were unpaid, and the English laws in favor of creditors against foreign debtors remain as they now are.

CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE REFORM.—The House of Representatives have passed a resolution prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors, and abolishing all restaurants in and about the Capitol.

CARROLL COUNTY. Why have not our friends in Carroll county, called a meeting to appoint delegates to the Democratic State Convention?

Our neighbor the Creole asks—"what say the Calhoun locofocos of the Messias?" It's a poor thing—but much better than we ever expected from a whig cown-skin President.

James McDowell, Esq. of Rockbridge, has been elected Governor of Virginia by a joint vote of the Legislature of 110 to 160.

The Expunging Resolution.—We regret much to see that Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, has moved in the Senate of the Union, to expunge the expunging resolution, which erased from the records of that body, what we have ever regarded as an unjust and unconstitutional censure of President Jackson. Although always and still favorable to the establishment of a National Bank as the only sure and stable means of restoring and preserving a sound currency, of equalizing exchanges, and of blessing agricultural, manufacturing and commercial industry, with sure and adequate returns, and permanent prosperity; and although strongly opposed, at the time, to the removal of the deposits, as a measure at once arbitrary, unjustifiable and mischievous, we have yet also ever maintained that the Senate went beyond the line of constitutional duty, when it, without any impeachment of President Jackson by the House of Representatives, in substance resolved itself into a high court of impeachment, and arraigned and convicted him of high crimes and misdemeanors, without the forms of the constitution, and therefore with out the power to follow up conviction with the appropriate and legitimate punishment—it was in fact a moral impeachment and a moral conviction, by the judicial branch of the national Legislature, usurping the constitutional province of the House, and, against all principle, uniting in itself the inconsistent characters and offices of both accuser and judge. The expunging resolution was therefore right—actually right in effect, if not wholly so in form—and we rather think it was right also in form, and abundantly supported by precedent and authority—by British Parliamentary practice, and by the practice of both our National and State Legislatures, colonial and independent. But whether right or wrong, how absurd and inconsistent the effort to expunge the expunction—if it was wrong or unconstitutional to obliterate the first record—it cannot be right or constitutional to obliterate even the record of the perpetrated wrong. Two wrongs can never make a right—as two negatives make an affirmative—but the original wrong should in such case stand out, in bold and unimpaired relief, in condemnation of itself, as a beacon to warn and not as a light to guide. Besides, should Mr. Bayard succeed in expunging the expunction, how long will it be ere the great Missouri will rise in democratic strength, and expunge the expunction of the expunging resolution—and as often as the political tides are turned will the sponge be applied—and so on ad infinitum. What a folly then is this to be committed by such a sensible gentleman as Mr. Bayard! Let him desist from his unwisdom and bootless effort; or at all events let his brother Whig Senators not signalize the close of their career, the departure of the sceptre and the glory from them, by an act so senseless in itself, and so inconsistent in them and with history, would not fail to record to their dishonor, as an act of power and unworthy and un-

manly ploy against a war worn and time honored veteran, whose old age is laurelled and illustrious with glories won in his manly life's prime in frequent conflict with both the savage and civilized foes of his country, and whose civil administration of the Chief Magistracy of the Union, twice conferred on him by a grateful and admiring people, although not without faults, has sent him still deeper in the affections and final veneration of his countrymen. Charleston Courier.

We recommend the following letter from Gen. Jackson to Moses Dawson, Esq., editor of the Cincinnati Republican, to the consideration of our readers.

My Dear Sir—Your letter of the 18th instant has just been received, in which you ask permission to publish my letter or extracts from it, to which you refer. I have no copy of that letter, and when written had no idea of its being published, and as I wrote it in haste, there may be errors both in grammar and spelling, which may need correction; still, as you say, it may be useful for information to the public, having the greatest confidence in your judgment, the permission you ask is freely given to you. I never put to paper anything but what was my own forced opinion.

As to the admission of my name as a candidate for Congress, I would give to the full outlines of that project, if Congress had made the call on me. But why the call was not made upon me, Congress was well aware of my opinion of the constitutional powers of Congress in their legislation for the District, and of the States with regard to chartering Banks. I will give you a concise and honest view of that opinion. That the power of Congress, over the District, was equal to that of the States over their respective limits, and that neither had the constitutional power to charter Banks of paper issues—that the only power in this respect was to charter Banks upon a specie basis, and of deposit and exchange. The States have resigned to the General Government the sovereign power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, &c. &c., and prohibit themselves from issuing bills of credit, or to make anything a tender in payment of debts that gold and silver coin—hence the reserved rights of the States contained no power to charter Banks, with power to issue bills of credit. I ask, what is a Bank bill but a bill of credit? The charter allows them to issue three dollars in paper for one in specie; three five dollar bills are issued, and I go to the Bank with one of them—I draw out five dollars in specie—I ask what the other two fives represent? They answer—nothing but credit. These we well known by Congress to be my opinions, therefore my project was not called for. Many committees representing Banks called upon me whilst in the Executive chair, to know if I would not approve a charter upon other terms than based upon a specie basis—my answer always was, that I would approve no charter; therefore no one was presented to me.

I am, and ever have been opposed to all kind of Government Paper currency, let it be derived from Exchequer or otherwise. If the paper is the real representative of specie, why not pay the debts in specie, and let the specie circulate in the hands of the laboring and producing classes? Then the dealings between the merchants and the laborer will be in specie, and the merchant, by making a deposit, can get a bill on any part of the Union. Where, then, is the use of a paper currency? Neither the merchant nor laborer wants it. The merchant wants a bill—not a Bank or Exchequer bill—but upon a Banker, where he lays in his goods—as in Germany.

It is one of the greatest humbugs ever attempted to be imposed upon a people, that there is not specie enough in the world to answer all the necessary wants of the community. Look at Cuba. There is no paper there. Shut out from circulation all paper, and specie will flow in upon us as a tide; but never will flow to any country that has a paper currency, which will always deplete it. A National Paper currency is a great curse to any people, and a particular curse to the labor of a country, for its depreciation always falls upon the laborer. But with these hints I must close, being exhausted. I am greatly delighted and remain your friend.

ANDREW JACKSON.

MASSACHUSETTS ALL RIGHT.

It is now pretty generally conceded that Massachusetts is gone for the Democrats. The Boston Post, says that its list has been compiled with great care, and is no doubt correct. THE DEMOCRATS WILL HAVE A MAJORITY OF THREE IN THE SENATE; AND EIGHT ON JOINT BALLOT.

So, Democrats Marcus Morton will be Governor of Massachusetts! No cheers for eternal Democracy of the Bay State.

—Tren. Emp.

REPORT

Of the Special Joint Committee of the South Carolina Legislature on the resignation of Mr. Calhoun.

The Special Joint Committee, to whom was referred the letter of resignation of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully Report:

That the resignation of this distinguished Statesman, would create in every true son of Carolina, the most unfeigned regret, were it not for the belief that his talents thus withdrawn from the immediate service of the State, are soon to be devoted, upon a more enlarged arena, to the welfare of the whole Union.

Your Committee, deeply impressed with the sense of obligation, for the faithful and long continued services of this distinguished Senator, feel that they are but giving utterance to the sentiments of the people of the whole State, when they recommend the adoption of the following Resolution:

1. Resolved, That hereafter, real and integrity, which the Hon. John C. Calhoun, has exhibited in the exercise of constitutional liberty, and in promoting the true honor and welfare of his country, have earned for him, in the hearts of his fellow citizens, the highest model of an American Patriot.

2. Resolved, That the unwavering fidelity, with which the Hon. John C. Calhoun has maintained the great principles of the democracy, and the perseverance and consistency, with which he has resisted every advance of power upon the rights and institutions of our country, entitle him to the warm-hearted confidence and esteem of the American people.

3. Resolved, That the people of South Carolina, are deeply sensible of the faithful and long tried services, of their distinguished Senator, and would regret the withdrawal of his talent and integrity from the councils of the Union with profound regret, were it not for the expectation that they are about to yield up their separate claim upon his services, to share them in common with the whole Union.

C. G. MEMMINGER, Chairman.

The election of the Hon. Daniel E. Huger to the Senate of the Union—This is indeed a gratifying event; and one which, we doubt not, will be hailed with approval and gratulation throughout the State. It is not only a reward to a high-minded and faithful public servant, with a dignity worthy of his lofty character and his honorable and useful career, but it rebukes the ungenerous effort to make in the ashes of a buried fund or intentions of renovated discord and strife, and proves emphatically, that the recent election of parties in the State is not a hollow or temporary truce, but a sincere and lasting peace. Huger and McRae will in due time prove worthy and fitting successors of Calhoun and Person, upholding in the American Senate the high character of their native State and forming together a tower of strength and a wall of defence for the constitutional rights of the South. We wish them an honorable and harmonious term of service, but then God speed in their missions of legislation for the republic, and pray that they may be equally distinguished for devotion to the South and fidelity to the Union.

Charleston Courier.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Every paper that reaches us from the North, brings evidence of the rapidly increasing popularity of this gentleman's name, as connected with the Presidency. The Democracy everywhere are hailing it as a promise of the triumph of those principles, of which he is the best living advocate and ablest exponent. His name is already becoming the rallying cry of a considerable portion of the party North of the Potomac, while South of that line we never hear any other, among the People. A few of the would be officers, indeed, are trying to manufacture a sentiment which they are anxious to palm upon us as public opinion. But the tide is against them, the under tow is getting too strong for them, and ere long, they will have to yield to current, or sink for ever in the rapidly accumulating waves of popular enthusiasm. The people—not the office-holders, nor the office-seekers, nor yet the ambitious would-be leaders, who at every little meeting are seen modestly thrusting themselves into conspicuous seats—the bonafide people have taken up his name, in a manner that shows evidently that his splendid abilities—his bold and stern advocacy of their principles—his unshrinking firmness, united to a character that shrank never dared to breathe on, have taken a deep rooted hold upon their admiration and their affection. We are glad of this, we are proud of it, as we were one of the very first that helped to kindle the fire, which is spreading widely and safely and surely over the whole country, and pouring its light into every dark corner, from North to South, from East to West. There is promise of triumph even in its progress that banishes every shadow of doubt, and leaves no spot for fear to rest on. Let the people only face due to think, let them have time to discuss the merits, to weigh, analyse and compare the merits and the claims of the different candidates, and to decide upon a choice in accordance with the best interests of the party and the advancement of its principles; and we believe, there will be but one voice, and that one voice will utter but one name, and that name will be John C. Calhoun.

The following extract, which we find in the New York Morning Post, in connection with several similar articles which from time to time meet our eyes in our exchanges, gave rise to the above language and the opinions which it expresses.

"Mr. Calhoun—The editor of the Rochester Democrat, who formerly resided in Michigan, gives the following account of the prospects of Mr. Calhoun in that State:

"The Constitutional Democrat, Detroit, and the Monroe (Mich.) Advocate are out for Calhoun as their first choice for the Presidency. If we are not mistaken, the Marshall (Mich.) Expositor has like preferences. We are of opinion that Calhoun would receive the vote of Michigan in a National Convention. He has very many warm friends there."

THE NORTH-WEST COAST.—Some apprehension exists that a settled design is entertained by Great Britain of displacing our claims to the territory beyond the Rocky Mountains and the whole Pacific coast in that quarter. A letter to the editor of the Globe, from an officer of the U. S. Ship Daedalus, belonging to the Pacific Squadron, dated Bay of Panama, Sept. 23, 1842, contains the following paragraph:

"We sailed from Callao 7th inst, in

company with the frigate United States (Commodore J. Desha's ship) and ship-of-war Cyane; but we separated from them and bore up for this port on the seventh day out. Just previous to our departure, two British ships of war, (the razee Dublin, and ship-of-war Champion,) sailed thence on secret service! Of course this mysterious movement of Admiral Thomas elicited a thousand conjectures as to his destination; the most probable of which seemed to be, that he was bound for the north-west coast of Mexico; where, it is surmised, a British station is to be located, in accordance with a secret convention between the Mexican and English Governments! And it is among the *on dits* in the squadron, that the frigate Cyane, and the Daedalus are to rendezvous as soon as possible at Monterey, to keep an eye upon John Bull's movements in that quarter.

The train for California by Mexico to Great Britain was a matter of talk some two years ago. That territory lies between our south-western frontier and the Pacific, and its possession by Great Britain would bring much inconvenience hereafter. As for the Oregon country, it is probable that a direct issue will soon be made on the question of right there. A bill was introduced at the last session by Mr. Linn, one of the Missouri Senators, to extend a Territorial government over the Oregon country. Such a measure will no doubt be adopted soon. It will then be for England to object if she thinks proper.—But more American, 11th inst.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Mississippi Annual Conference for the ensuing Conference year.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT.
William Winans, Presiding Elder.
Poydras street Church—William R. Nicholson.
Moreau street Church—William H. Watkins.

Lafayette—William Langard.
Algiers—E. P. Nixon.
Covington—To be supplied.
Mission to Bremen—Charles Whitall.
Mission to people of color—To be supplied.

Lafayette—J. Powell, P. Goodwin.
Piquemine—P. H. Diemerwerth.

NATCHEZ DISTRICT.

B. M. Drake, Presiding Elder.
Natchez—S. W. Spear.
Washington—H. M. Booth.
Walkersville—T. Clinton, R. R. Gill.
Woodville, Piquemine and Fort Adams—One to be supplied, E. M. Gray.
Amite—S. Dawson, S. Hawes.
Concordia—E. F. Thwing.
Vidalia—W. B. Harper, J. Titcomb.
Cole's Creek—Levi Pearce.
Natchez mission to people of color—To be supplied.

Cole's Creek mission to people of color—J. J. Robertson.
Wilkinson mission to people of color—J. B. Higinbotham.

BATON ROUGE DISTRICT.

B. Phipps, Presiding Elder.
Baton Rouge—T. B. Craighead.
Sandy Creek—Thomas Price.
Point Coupee—J. H. Davidson.
Folsom—D. Daley.
Covington—H. J. Harris.
Felliana mission to people of color—To be supplied.

Vicksburg District—L. Campbell.
Vicksburg—Thomas Ford.
Warren—Reuben B. Ricketts.
Port Gibson—E. Remingon.
Grand Gulf—J. Macleanon.
Lake Washington—H. B. Price, J. H. Merrill.

Lake Providence—R. Overby, J. R. Patton.

Bayou Masin—J. Y. Griffin.
Maison Part mission to people of color—R. D. Smith.

JACKSON DISTRICT.

JOHN LANE, Presiding Elder.
Jackson—P. Cooper.
Clinton and Raymond—C. A. Frazee.
Centenary College and Brandon—B. Jones.

Centenary College—T. C. Thornton.
President; D. G. Shattuck, Professor of Law; C. K. Marshall and E. R. Porter, Agents.

Chrystal Springs—B. A. Houghton, G. M. Robinson.

PAULDING DISTRICT.

J. M. Hamer, Presiding Elder.
Paulding—J. Taylor.
Deatur—J. H. Shockley.
Rankin—H. Mullins.
White Sand—H. T. Jones.
Paulding—G. Y. McNabb.
Leaf River—L. Nicholson.

SHARON DISTRICT.

G. M. Robinson, Presiding Elder.
Mallison—A. T. M. Fry.
Anala—L. Tinner.
Holmes—H. Leavel.
Yazoo—J. Walton, S. G. Simkins.
Leavelle—P. B. Bailey, E. Phillips.
Carroll—J. J. E. Bird, H. Avery.
Vernon—R. Randle.
Greenborough—J. G. Deskins.
French Camp—L. D. Sangford.
Yazoo mission to people of color—P. Jones.

MONROE DISTRICT.

D. M. Woods, Presiding Elder.
Monroe—H. S. Shropshire.
Minchen—L. Wiley.
Natchitoches—W. H. Hines.
Caddo—J. S. Samsers.
Washita—A. Sutherland.
Darbo—B. C. Seagull.
Red River—Edin.

ALEXANDRIA DISTRICT.

W. B. Gould, Presiding Elder.
Alexandria—F. Matheson.
Alexandria mission to people of color—W. F. Brown.